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Philadelphia, Wednesday, February 23, 1921

among the English poets after his death." Time has justified this forecast and found within it not egotism, but clairvoyance and unshaken conviction.

Sentimentality has also played its part in furthering the tradition that Keats, neither physically nor physically, was able to survive the slashing attacks of British reviewers on the early manifestations of his genius. But the fact that it was after those adverse judgments that the youthful poet's wings bravely soared to their loftiest flights exposes the fallacy of this misdirected sympathy.

The tragedy of the life of John Keats, which ended in Rome 100 years ago today, lies in the simple and solemn fact of his brief life, and at thirty, and Keats, at twenty-six, exemplify alike the mystery of fate and of beauty. It is as poignant as it is entrancing to realize that death gave to both these transcendent artists an eternal youth.

**SECRETARY COLBY PUTS THE LEAGUE TO THE TEST**  
 If It Ignores His Protest on the Mesopotamian Mandate Its Loyalty to the Principles of Equity Will Be in Doubt

IT WOULD be a mistake for any one to assume that the United States has forfeited its right to protest against any action of the Council of the League of Nations by its failure to enter that league.

There are certain principles for which the United States has contended which this nation cannot consent shall be invalidated by the concerted action of any group of other nations.

It is to defend those principles that Secretary Colby has sent a note to the league council now in session in Paris. The note is described as virtually identical with the note which he sent to Lord Curzon, the British foreign secretary, last November, asking that a copy of the Mesopotamian mandate be submitted to the United States. The British Government did not answer that note, but suggested that the proper procedure was for this government to deal directly with the league.

It will be recalled that the November note protested against the currently reported intention to limit the rights of outside nations in Mesopotamia.

Whether the United States be a member of the league or not, that protest is justified. It is in accordance with the historic policy of the United States to insist on the open door in all undeveloped and semicivilized countries. John Hay fought for it in China and Secretary Colby in his note called attention to this when he said, "I need hardly refer again to the fact that the government of the United States has consistently urged that it be of the utmost importance to the future peace of the world that alien territories transferred as a result of war should be administered in such a way as to assure equal treatment to the commerce and to the citizens of all nations."

He refuses now to admit that the mandate action of the league is a violation of the principle of equal rights in the territory under mandate, even though that section says that such territory should be administered so as to "secure equal opportunities for trade and commerce of other members of the league."

To admit that a group of nations can monopolize for their own benefit certain territory which does not belong to them is the exclusion of all other nations would be to prepare the way for two or three powerful nations to divide up the world and monopolize the undeveloped resources of the world.

So Secretary Colby, in protesting against the rumored plan to monopolize the resources of Mesopotamia, is speaking for all the little nations as well as asserting a fundamental principle of international relations which must be respected if the very purpose of the League of Nations to discourage war is not to be sacrificed.

**P. R. T. EARNINGS**  
 HIS ORCHARD, in some ways at least, is known that the P. R. T. has not suffered a financial setback through its experiment with higher fares. But a substantial increase of net profits cannot be accepted as final proof of the success of the transit company's new policy.

If the nature and character of the service rendered, rather than an increased income for stockholders, is to be accepted as the final test of the value of a public utility, then higher fares and greater profits leave something to be desired in the case of the P. R. T. For in the three months immediately following the increase the company lost the patronage of more than 8,000,000 riders.

That means, of course, that under the new rate some millions of people found that they could no longer benefit by a sort of public service that ought to be kept within the reach of everybody in the goal of the community is to be the first consideration in matters of street car facilities. It is necessary to assume that the million and a half of work at Hog Island had something to do with the decrease of trolley traffic. But the fact remains that there are many people who do not feel that they can afford to ride on the street cars as often as they used to. That puts another aspect on the P. R. T.'s rather glad announcement of its "successful" experiment.

**SANE COMPROMISE AT PENN**  
 THE University's committee on policy has ingeniously evolved a comprehensive plan which ought to thrive on the hearty cooperation of alumni, faculty and trustees.

The proposed conference with the governor and state educational officials should pave the way for a reasonable, carefully thought-out scheme of state control over the professional schools which are particularly in need of better equipment and increased resources in money and personnel.

On the other hand, the program provides for the retention of independence by the College and the Wharton School, and thus answers the objections of critics who questioned the effect of the authority of the commonwealth exercised over the purely academic portions of the institution. For the departments the alumni is asked to provide a ten-million-dollar endowment fund.

The loyalty and enthusiasm of the graduates and friends of the Pennsylvania college are expected to be equal to this practical plan. Colleges of the nation are looking for the most important institution of higher learning in this state have previously organized and carried to fruition private subscription drives.

The opportunity for all well-wishers of the University and throughout the country, to combine on a vigorous rehabilitation program is at hand.

**THEY MADE THE SNOW FLY**  
 FOR a while it looked as though an extraordinarily mild winter would render the grasp of meteorologists' prognostics merely speculative. "Wants" South Station here in its most seasonal mood, until the first snow storm struck them.

The public did, indeed, wait through December, January and most of January but not in vain. When it came the snow was oppressive, and quite as much so as has been the fashion in which it was met.

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**AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT**  
 How Good Executives Are Stultified by Stamp-Licking Details and the Remedies That Suggest Themselves

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

I HAD a strapping young curate the other day if they kept him busy in an ambassadorial world, he would be a success. "Busy, yes," he said, dubious over my grin. "I'm busy, of course, but how do you mean?"

"Well," said I, "I mean busy licking stamps!"

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**STYLES IN AMBASSADORS**  
 WHAT is an American ambassador for? To shine at garden parties and drink tea with grace and to be absent-minded in the presence of all realities? Should he be an ambassadorial trade or a person qualified to impress the duties of his office? Or should he be, on the other hand, a man with a shirt-sleeve manner, a patrolling air and a habit of waving his country's flag in the face of all other people, a dealer in nice platitudes, a good talker without the uncomfortable habit of consistent thought?

The answer to all this is, of course, simple. An ambassador should be none of these things exclusively, though by force of necessity he has at various times to borrow or assume some of the superficial characteristics of the various suggested types. The good ambassador—and he is an infrequent phenomenon—is a sensitive, wise and sympathetic interpreter between nation and nation.

Whenever a new President-elect is preparing to go into office the country begins to think again of ways in which the diplomatic service can be improved. It resolves to do better. There is an urge in the public mind that there is an urge in the public mind that there is an urge in the public mind.

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**NOW MY IDEA IS THIS**  
 Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

**PROF. CHARLES H. LA WALL**  
 On Pharmacy as a Legitimate Science

PHARMACY as a legitimate and important science should assume its rightful place in public esteem, according to Prof. Charles H. La Wall, dean of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, which is today celebrating its 100th anniversary.

The pharmacist is educated in the basic sciences of botany, chemistry, pharmacology, physics and bacteriology, and his pharmaceutical education, begun in America 100 years ago, has, in the opinion of Prof. La Wall, resulted in the formation of a class of men who deserve the respect and appreciation of the general public.

"The material changes which have taken place in our profession since the founding of the Philadelphia College of Apothecaries in 1821," says Prof. La Wall, "have been astounding. Epoch-making advances in medicine and chemistry have followed one another in rapid succession. New sciences, such as that of bacteriology, have arisen, and new remedial agencies, such as X-rays and radium, have appeared, requiring highly specialized knowledge on the part of the dispenser as well as of the physician."

"I think it will be admitted without question that it is just as important to know how to fill a prescription correctly as to know how to write it correctly. Few but a trained pharmacist or a physician should be entrusted with the dispensing of drugs, for the life and death of his patients is in his hands or how much care and skill are required in order to give and dispense medicine, which shall be of benefit to the patient and not a source of harm. The making of a medicine is the simplest preparation demands an art and a technique acquired only by study and practice."

**Some of Pharmacist's Requirements**

"It is necessary for the pharmacist to know the Latin name, the English name and the scientific or popular name of several thousand drugs, chemicals and medicines of his trade. He must know the physical properties, such as appearance and solubility, of hundreds of chemical salts and be able to apply the scientific and identifying tests of substances concerning which there is doubt of their identity. He must know the doses of scores of drugs and medicines of high degree of potency and be able to compound them in a form which is difficult of preparation in presentable and palatable form. He must know when comparatively harmless substances are being administered, and be able to detect a counterfeit or adulterated drug. He must know the misleading popular synonyms and use skillful and adroit methods in ascertaining from a purchaser just what is wanted, and then answer the question in a clear and concise manner. He must know the physical properties of drugs having widely dissimilar properties, often having the same name among persons of little education. In order to perform all these duties properly the pharmacist must be educated in the basic sciences of botany, pharmacology, chemistry, physics and bacteriology—pharmacy being a combination of all these in a virtually applied form. That he may conscientiously fulfill these responsibilities and requirements he must, if he values his professional welfare and progress, become a member of the professional associations representative of his calling and keep his scientific knowledge alive by constant reading and study."

**H. C. L. Hits Even Sea Gulls**  
 The almost total disappearance from local rivers of the sea gulls, which a few months ago in countless numbers circled around the wharves and ferries, brings to light a new angle of the high cost of living in Manhattan.

On high authority comes the word that the H. C. L. has driven them away. New York City is so accustomed to their presence that the sea gulls cannot fly enough to live on here.

"Where have they gone?" replied an ornithologist to an inquiry. "There is no mystery about it. They have gone where they find it easier to live. Those beautiful birds are used to see on the Hudson and around the bay are now dispersing living at considerable distances out at sea."

He explained that the sea gull lives primarily on refuse, and that the H. C. L. has driven them away. New York City is so accustomed to their presence that the sea gulls cannot fly enough to live on here.

**What Do You Know?**  
 QUIZ

1. Of what country is Maurice Maeterlinck?
2. What is the origin of the word "jazz" as applied to these dances?
3. In what month and year was Washington, D. C., first built?
4. Who was Lyell?
5. Who said "God grants liberty only to those who are worthy of it"?
6. How many planets are there in the solar system?
7. What are the names of the French cities during the world war?
8. Who were the discoverers of the element Radium?
9. What was the first of an African?
10. What is a cynosure?

**Answers to Yesterday's Quiz**

1. Belgium.
2. The name of General Grant was applied to these dances.
3. George Washington was given the designation of Father of the Nation by the United States Congress in 1797.
4. John C. Whitcomb wrote the poem "The Village Blacksmith."
5. The name of General Grant was applied to these dances.
6. George Washington was given the designation of Father of the Nation by the United States Congress in 1797.
7. The names of the French cities during the world war were: Verdun, Arras, Ypres, Cambrai, and the Marne.
8. Marie and Pierre Curie were the discoverers of the element Radium.
9. The first of an African was the first of an African.
10. A cynosure is a point of light.

**Pharmacist to Trust**  
 The pharmacist is the responsible one under the narrow and restricted laws of the proper handling and dispensing of habit-forming drugs and alcoholic liquors. The proportion of pharmacists who are present at this time is small, indeed, when compared to the great number who uphold the law. We have very quickly about the violators, but we have very quickly about the violators, but we have very quickly about the violators.

**Licorice Root Imports Fall Off**  
 It is estimated that before the world war the consumption of licorice in the United States exceeded 100,000,000 pounds annually. Practically 90 per cent of the amount consumed was imported from Italy. Practically 90 per cent of the amount consumed was imported from Italy. Practically 90 per cent of the amount consumed was imported from Italy.

**THE PEAR TREE**  
 IN THIS squall, dirty doored, white, incredible, the page one stands apart and takes the sun. Mind of the eyes upon it. In the waste-man's little daughter. In her first communion dress. Edna St. Vincent Miller in "The Chapbook, London."